

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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J. W. Spear, Editor
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WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1916.

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again:

The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,
And dies among his worshippers.

—William Cullen Bryant.

A Ruling Against Fraud

The decision of the United States supreme court, upholding the law intended to regulate statements regarding the effect of proprietary and patent medicines in interstate commerce, aims at the removal of a great evil, but its effect will not be instantly felt; that is, not until the effect of the extensive advertising that has been given these medicines has passed away. But that will not require a very long time, for once this sort of advertising or any kind of advertising, has been suspended, the public quickly forgets all about it.

The wonderful success that has followed the advertisement of patent medicines has resulted less from the ingenuity of the advertisers and their extravagant claims than from their continuous persistence. So, in six months many cure-alls which are now regarded by many as household necessities will be but only dimly remembered unless local dealers should undertake the expense of keeping the memory of them fresh in the localities where they are offered for sale. We suppose the decision which applies to such medicines in interstate commerce would not prohibit any misstatement that might be made and confined within a state.

But there would probably be few local dealers who would assume the responsibility for deceiving their patrons in the effective manner that has been practiced by the proprietors of these medicines. Even if any were disposed to do it they could not issue the tons of literature regarding each nostrum with which every state is now flooded. We suppose, too, that most of the states would do as some of them have already done, and pass laws against intra-state deception as the United States supreme court has construed the Sherman law to prohibit interstate deception.

All the better newspapers of the country have agreed not to assist in the perpetration of this kind of fraud, the most heartless of all, against the people, and we believe that in a few years any newspaper which still remains an accessory to such fraud will be so despicable in the eyes of the people that it will be as harmless against the people as it will be valueless to advertisers.

Our language has lent itself, in part, to the device of the proprietors of patent medicines—in the peculiar and recognized meaning that has attached itself to the word "cure." Such a meaning does not belong to the corresponding word in any other language. By a "cure" we are led to understand a recovery of health. The corresponding words in various European languages are "kure," "cura," "kur," and "cure," meaning, for the verb, to treat, and for the noun, a treatment. In Europe a cure is a method or course of remedial treatment for disease. With us it means a successful remedial treatment of a disease. In England, the English word is understood to have the European rather than the American meaning. As to the difference between the meaning of the word "cure" in England and its meaning in this country, we are uncertain whether ours has come from the greater exploitation of this country by patent medicine makers or whether our meaning which has grown up in some other way has made this the most fertile field in the world for patent medicine fakers.

A remedy and a cure may be two quite different things. The former may afford relief and may still be harmful. We have in mind a certain treatment the manufacture of which the government has lately suppressed because it claimed to have discovered that cocaine and other powerful drugs which have lately come under the ban of the government, were essential parts of the medicine. It was never advertised as a cure. The maker honestly stated that it was not regarded by him as a cure but as a remedy or relief such as one might secure by a change of climate. Thousands of users of the medicine have testified that they have been afforded relief and some have said that they have been cured. In this case there was no misstatement as to the effect of the medicine with respect to the disease but the government believed that the after effect might be worse than the original disease.

Only a Means and Not the End

When The Republican began its advocacy of the commission form of government it plainly stated that it did not believe that that itself would give Phoenix a better government than it had before but that it would afford the means of securing a better government. It stated that the whole matter rested with the people; that the people under any form of government could have a good government if they earnestly desired it, but if they did not so desire it they would not have a good government under any form of government.

The city of Buffalo, New York, is now undergoing the experience that almost every town and city has had which has adopted the commission form and it

yet remains there for the people to adapt themselves to it. They are yet to learn that it is up to themselves to keep politics out of it; that they cannot depend upon the men whom they elect to do that; that is, they cannot depend upon them entirely. Perhaps good men may be elected and would not themselves engage in politics or countenance the introduction of politics, but in the multitude of attaches and employees of the government, only the utmost vigilance will prevent the quiet erection of political machines.

Before the new Buffalo commission was fairly organized politics of the familiar machine variety began to crop out. The various commissioners were parceled out after election in accordance with "a gentlemen's agreement," which was expected to eliminate strife. This agreement is in danger of being broken however through causes which appear to have been inspired by politics. The commission-ship of public works which carries with it the bulk of what in the old degenerate days would have been called patronage has become the center of contention. The Buffalo News vigorously declares: "The last minute change is, in effect, a visiting card from the very political enemies from which the city has tried to free itself."

That politics would intrude into the new form of government was a foregone conclusion. The expectation of a different state of affairs shows what the citizens of Buffalo have some things to learn about popular government. Genuine political reforms must begin with the voters. Changes in form are not a remedy that goes to the seat of the disease.

But there is no reason for the pessimism which many friends of the commission form feel when such things break out in that form of government nor is it a reason for the jubilation of those who are opposed to the commission form and prefer the old form which lends itself more easily to machine politics. It is not a fact as the pessimists fear and the machine politicians assert, that before we can have a perfect government there must be a change of human nature. If that were so we should despair, for human nature changes very slowly or not at all. It is only necessary that voters should throw off slothfulness and understand that they all have an interest in public affairs, a material interest, not really second to that they have in their private affairs. There is no change of human nature in that. No reform ever enacted in this world has involved a change of human nature. It has been the result only of a new human experience and a change in the current of human thought. It is not necessary to work a miracle to have good government.

Mr. Newland's Forecast

The mingled seriousness and satire of United States Senator Newland's (democrat) of Nevada, in a statement weighing the chances for and against the democrats in the campaign this year, must have a depressing effect upon the leaders of that party. Among the influences against his party, Mr. Newland finds the commercial and industrial depression which has been "co-extensive with democratic control of legislation." It is possible that the voters of the country will not only hold the administration responsible for the depression but will regard the latter as something more than an unavoidable incident of democratic control.

They will remember that during the last previous period of democratic control, 1893-6, there was another period of country-wide depression beginning with the control and prevented from being continuous, only by the absolute certainty some months in advance of the election of McKinley. Those periods of democratic control and those periods of depression are apt to be regarded by the voters as something more than unrelated co-incidents. They are likely to be considered as irrefutable evidences of democratic incapability.

While he regards the general trend of democratic legislation during the last three years as commendable it has not been of importance. The chief features of it have been tariff and banking reform but he does not believe that they will suffice for the party to take before the country as an argument for its continuance in power. The republican party, chastened by its recent experiences, the Nevada senator believes, will present a solid front this year.

But Mr. Newland sees one hope for democracy. It is in the continuance of the European war which, alone, in his opinion, saved the party from utter rout in the congressional elections of 1914. He relies, of course, upon the theory that has been so widely accepted in this country, that the people hesitate to change administrations in the midst of a war. But when we come to think about it that theory has no basis in experience in this country or in any other. No party has ever been continued in power in the United States because of a war and we have lately seen the ministries of two governments involved in the European war changed in the midst of it. In the case of France the government itself has been practically changed, notwithstanding the president remains. In Great Britain the government has been essentially changed in spite of the retention of the prime minister. And the government of Russia has been changed so far as it is possible to change it without a revolution. Thus, it will be seen that the popular belief that the people are loth to change parties during a war is purely fanciful and without any more basis than those signs by which, in the fall, we predict the character of the next winter.

But, Mr. Newland's allusion to the European war as a sheet-anchor of democracy in the coming campaign in consequence of President Wilson's "sagacious and firm" handling of our foreign affairs, we suspect is satirical rather than serious.

A PICTURE OF THE BELGIAN KING

The king of Belgium is not at all what the public imagines him to be. He is not in any sense a dashing soldier, nor does he ever look like one. He is a quiet young man, who might pass for an Oxford don, or a student of science. He has very fair hair, which never responds to the brush, but is always untidy in a rather pleasing manner, and a light complexion which becomes entirely pink when he is hot or shy. He is near-sighted and generally wears glasses, which give a certain staring effect to his blue eyes. His jaw is heavy and suggests tenacity, but his face is lightened by the frank and boyish eyes and noble forehead. He is tall and rather heavily built. —The Delineator.

The Rev. Duggan is an earnest preacher and overflowing with spitzersintum.—Christian Evangelist.

FACTS ABOUT PROCEDURE IN MATTER OF STREET PAVING

Although paving for Phoenix is probably one of the most talked of subjects just now, there are few matters relating to the good of the city less understood. The procedure under the improvement act is Greek to the average citizen, if not entirely, at least in part.

Through the courtesy of City Engineer J. B. Girard, a resume of the various requirements under this act is presented herewith. It indicates how petitions may be circulated or how plans may be decided upon by the commission without petition. Practically everything relating to procedure is explained in this resume, which follows:

Procedure Under Provisions of Title VII Chapter XIII Revised Statutes of Arizona 1913 and Subsequent Amendments

(a) Petition presented to commission for paying a certain district or commission can decide on improvements without petition.

(b) By resolution, commission authorizes city engineer to draw plans.

One set of plans can be made cover any number of kinds of pavement.

(c) City engineer draws plans, specifications and grade ordinance.

(d) By resolution commission adopts plans and grade ordinance.

(This resolution published one time and is thirty (30) days before effective according to the charter, but resolution of intention can be put through before this thirty (30) days is up.)

1. The commission passes a resolution of intention describing the work to be done and the boundary of the district benefited and gives the city engineer authority to make maps and assessment diagrams of this district.

Resolution of intention is drawn by the city engineer, checked by the city attorney and published ten (10) consecutive times.

2. The superintendent of streets shall at once post notice of this resolution of intention on the streets or alleys to be improved at distances of not over three hundred (300) feet apart. (Resolution of intention authorizes this posting.)

3. Fifteen (15) days from the date of last publication or fifteen (15) days from date of completion of posting is allowed for a protest against the work or improvement.

A protest must contain a majority of the frontage along the proposed improvement together with a majority of the frontage in district. (Note: Where large districts are made it only requires a majority of the frontage along the proposed improvement.)

The protest is filed with the city clerk and the commission sets a date for a hearing and if a majority are against the improvement, it shall be a bar against further proceedings for a period of six (6) months unless in the meantime a majority shall petition for said improvement.

4. The commission passes a resolution ordering the work to be done (not published).

5. The superintendent of streets invites bid and recites the fact that the resolution ordering work was passed, and designates date that bids must be filed, which date must not be less than ten (10) days from date of first publication. This notice is published two (2) times.

He also posts notices on or near the door of the commission chamber for five (5) days. (An affidavit is required.)

6. The city engineer draws up blank proposals and bonds for bidders. Bond of ten (10) per cent of contract price made payable to mayor accompanies all bids. (Provided that bidders submitting alternative bids need only furnish one (1) bond, which shall be at least equal to ten (10) per cent of the amount of the highest proposal submitted.)

7. The commission shall in open session open bids and if only one class of paving has been called for shall award contract to lowest responsible bidder or reject all bids by motion and can call for new bids. In case alternative kinds of paving has been called for then no award can be made until one week after said bids have been opened, and within five (5) days from the date of opening said bids a majority of the property fronting on proposed improvement or in district can petition for a certain kind of construction called for in the resolution of intention.

If no petition is filed then at the end of the said week the commission can award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder of the kind of construction it deems best.

8. The notice of award of contract is published two (2) times. (Affidavit required.)

9. Within fifteen (15) days of first publication of award any owner of property in district may protest against any of the previous acts or proceedings being illegal, defective or faulty. (A written, signed protest is required.)

The commission then renders its decision for or against, as it sees fit.

10. After fifteen (15) days of first publication of award of contract, and not later than twenty (20) days, the successful bidder enters into contract with the superintendent of streets.

A bond covering one-fourth (1/4) of the amount of the contract price for the faithful performance of the contract and a bond covering not less than one-half (1/2) of the amount of the contract price for labor and material, shall be filed with the superintendent of streets before contract is signed. (This contract is prepared by the city engineer and checked by the city attorney.)

11. Before entering into contract, the successful bidder must advance to the superintendent of streets the cost of printing, engineering and incidental expenses, to date.

In case the plans are protested on and abandoned or changed, all ex-

penses are borne by the city.

12. The city engineer makes duplicate diagrams showing all lots, pieces or parcels of land and the relative location of the work proposed to be done. These diagrams are approved by the commission and certified and delivered to the superintendent of streets who makes out the assessment.

13. After all work is completed the contractor makes payment of balance due for engineering and incidental expenses to the superintendent of streets. 14. The superintendent of streets makes payment to city engineer for all expenses incurred by him upon duly itemized bills verified by oath.

Summary

The minimum time between the last publication of the resolution of intention or the date of completion of posting is fifty-seven (57) days and this is assuming the notices were posted the first day of publication of resolution of intention.

Ten (10) days for publication of resolution of intention.

Fifteen (15) days for protest.

Ten (10) days before bids can be opened.

Seven (7) days before contract can be awarded.

Fifteen (15) days before contract can be signed by superintendent of streets.

Note: The referendum clause of the city charter refers to thirty days' time for protest for all ordinances and resolutions before going into effect.

Using a thirty (30) day period instead of twenty-five (25) days for publication and protest will make sixty-two (62) days the minimum time.

J. B. GIRARD,
City Engineer.

VALLEY GETS MUCH VALUABLE PUBLICITY

Publications from Far and Wide Give Write-ups to Phoenix and Vicinity

Thanks to the untiring efforts of the officers of the local Chamber of Commerce, Phoenix and the Salt River Valley has for the past month or so, been receiving all manner of publicity from various magazines and publications from all parts of the United States. Publicity, which carries all of the punch and "pop" that can be desired, and publicity which, happily, is not costing a penny to the boosters of the valley.

Most of the free advertising for this community which is being spread to the four winds, comes in the form of special write-ups which are run by the various publications as pure reading matter. They consequently have a much greater "pull" than they would have were they to be printed as paid advertisements and so characterized.

A recent issue of The American Motorist contained a double page given over entirely to a detailed and illustrated story of the beauties of the valley and the Roosevelt dam and its environs. A like amount of space was also given to the same subject in The Goodrich, another publication which has a wide range of circulation. A recent issue of the magazine, The Earth, was turned over entirely to a full and very interesting delineation of the delightful climate and surroundings of this favored section of the state.

And a few days ago many residents of the city and adjacent countryside received copies of the Arrowhead magazine, a railroad publication, which contained no reading matter other than its story of the valley project and description of the results that have followed the building of the big dam.

Other publications which have been most generous in their donations of space in the matter of spreading the good word regarding the ideal situation which at the present time prevails in the valley, are: Motor West, Motor Print, The Motor Age, Hoard's Dairymen, The Western Fruit Grower, The Santa Fe Magazine, The California Fruit Grower, Pacific Motorcyclist, The Bisbee Review, The Sunset Magazine, The Los Angeles Tribune and the El Paso Times.

Many of the tourist bureaus put out a great deal of literature describing the country through which their tours run. In all of these Phoenix, the Roosevelt dam and the Apache Trail, all come in for their share of the publicity.

"Safety First"

Get one of our Guarantee Title Policies when buying real estate.

Phoenix Title & Trust Company

18 North First Avenue.

On Our Clothing

Suits, Overcoats, Trousers, Sweaters, Wool Shirts and Wool Underwear

Hyder's
STORE DE LUXE
PHOENIX, ARIZ.

35-37 North Central

Hirsh-Wickwire and Griffin Clothing
Wilson Bros. Haberdashery

handsomely illustrated articles. While this city is not now and never has been deserving of the term "braggart," nevertheless it can hardly be blamed for feeling a bit "chesty" on account of the fact that so many publications in different parts of the country are of the opinion that the valley is worthy of so much valuable space in their columns.

GREECE HAS TWO WARRING LANGUAGES

There exists now in Greece a linguistic condition of affairs around which centers a controversy at once comic and tragic; for there are in Greece two languages, or, rather, the one language in two forms—one written by the newspapers spoken by the educated classes, and used in parliamentary debates and in public documents, including the Scriptures, the circulation of which is regulated by law; and the other a vernacular used by the masses of the people, containing many words of foreign origin, especially Turkish and Italian, arising from three periods of foreign occupation, with a much simplified grammar and rarely reduced to writing, except for private communications. The former is the cultured tongue; the latter the popular idiom; and between the two there rages a merciless warfare, in which fanatical students of the university have lost their lives, ministers their portfolios, a Metropolitan of Athens his mitre, and the sweet faced queen-mother much of her former popularity.

Hire a little salesman at The Republican office. A want ad will see more customers than you can.

Trust Company Service---No. 13

Co-Executors

We are often asked, "Can I name the Trust Company Co-Executor with my wife to handle my estate?"

It is better, for many reasons, to have the Trust Company act alone as executor, but we realize that there are cases where it seems expedient for family reasons for the testator to include his wife in the executorship, and in those cases the company is usually willing to act as Co-Executor.

This will insure a careful and businesslike management of the estate and will relieve the inexperienced wife of all the details and yet will keep her in touch with the affairs of the estate.

Assets must be inventoried and cared for, claims investigated and approved, debts due the estate collected, careful and complete accounts kept of all moneys and properties received, and disbursed, inventory and appraisalment be filed with the court, claims and legacies paid, property sold when that is necessary, accounts filed with the court and the estate distributed to the persons entitled to receive it under the will.

These details would come at a time when the wife may require rest and freedom from worry and they would be very confusing to her at any time.

The Phoenix Savings Bank and Trust Co.